

TASMANIAN FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB INC.

established 1904.

BULLETIN

<http://www.tasfieldnats.org.au>

Editor : Don Hird. (email dgh@dodo.com.au)

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The Tasmanian Field Naturalists Club encourages the study of natural history and supports conservation. We issue our journal *The Tasmanian Naturalist* annually in October. People with a range of ages, background and knowledge are welcome as members.

Contact Genevieve Gates (6227 8638) for further information or write to GPO Box 68A, Hobart, 7001.

Programme

General Meetings start at 7.45 p.m. on the first Thursday of the month, in the Life Science Building at the University of Tasmania. Outings are usually held the following weekend, meeting outside the to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery entrance in Macquarie Street. Bring lunch and all-weather outdoor gear.

If you are planning to attend an outing but have not been to the prior meeting, phone to check as to the timing of the excursion (with Genevieve Gates; 62 278 638 or Don Hird; 62 289 702). Unforeseen changes sometimes occur.

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| Thurs. 3 November | <u>7.45p.m.</u> : Dr David Obendorf will speak on the problem of Chytrid Fungus in Frogs in Tasmania. |
| Weekend excursion
November 4-6 | KOONYA Federation Weekend , Tasman Peninsula is the venue for this excursion. Naturalists will converge from around Tasmania for this weekend of varied and interesting outings. See detail on page 2. The venue is the University Research Station (old hospital building) on the left about one km south of Koonya township. |
| Thurs. 1 December | <u>7.45p.m.</u> : Members' Night. You are welcome to provide a brief presentation on a Natural History (generously defined) topic. Also, please bring a plate of Christmas supper. |
| Saturday 3
December excursion | <u>10.00a.m.</u> Depart from the Museum for Inverawe Gardens and Nursery, Margate and Dru Point for an end of year BBQ. |
| January -; | No meeting or excursion as usual this month. |

From the Treasurer:

A reminder that subs are due by the beginning of January.

A Cross on your envelope means that you are currently unfinancial.

Articles are required for *The Tasmanian Naturalist*. Our journal appears annually in October and includes a range of articles around the theme of natural history. Editor: Simon Grove Simon.Grove@forestrytas.com.au

Articles can range from short reports to extended scientific articles accessible to interested members of the general public. Refer to previous issues of the *Naturalist* for examples of style and suitable content.

Federation Meeting at Koonya, Tasman Peninsula

November 4-6

We are hosting this gathering of naturalists from around Tasmania and maybe beyond again this year. Friday evening spotlighting will be followed by the renowned Lime Bay orchids on Saturday morning, alternatively Clark's Cliffs fungi and waterbugs in the creek there! In the afternoon more waterbugs will be sought in the dam to be examined microscopically, followed by the formal meeting from 5p.m. to 6.30. The evening meal will be an on site BBQ costing \$14 and including meat, vegetarian patties, salads, dessert and drinks. The evening speaker at 8.00 will be John Gooderham, co-author of *The Waterbug Book*. Sunday will feature the rugged and colourful coastal heathlands of the Mt Brown to Crescent Bay walk.

Cost will be \$16/night/person of \$5/tent. Bring food (except Sat. night), bedding, towels. Well equipped kitchen, showers.

Erratum

In the April Bulletin dogs were mistakenly attributed to Elisabeth and Adrian Brettingham Moore on a Marion Bay beach walk excursion. This was incorrect and is retracted.

Excursion Reports

South Arm Excursion Saturday 3rd September.

.16 members left the museum to meet at the Goats Bluff Lookout. As we passed the mud flats at Lauderdale where several waders were gathered our hearts celebrated the news of the end of development plans for the bay. A little further on, pausing by a small lagoon we saw forest raven, swans, white-faced or reef herons and several tiny dotterels.

At Goats Bluff, after scanning the ocean for any signs of whales we headed off down a track to the beach with swallows flitting about our heads, pausing to remove some invading Spanish Heath and notice the abundant native flora. A sea eagle was flying across the bay below circling pacific gulls catching a thermal air current, lifting them high into the sky. Betsy Island was worth a look with binoculars as we could see the white mark of a falcon's nest high on the eastern cliff face.

Shells on this ocean beach were few but the sand revealed a wealth of animal and bird tracks. Young bounding macropod prints, small and large bird prints, curious five-clawed wedge shaped prints (possibly a water rat) that left us all guessing while overhead two swamp harriers were hunting and displaying.

Our next stop was the bird reserve shallow beach where the narrow sand was thick with shells of all sizes. The tide was low allowing some to venture out on the wet sand to see live molluscs and bi-valves while the boys with a sand pump exposed layers of shells and sediment. Oystercatchers were wading at the waters edge on both sides of us and we saw strings of tiny egg clusters in worm shaped jelly, lying on the wet sand.

Our lunch stop was the rocky wave platform near John's Point with time for a dabble in the rock pools and a look at the variety of rock formations. I was disappointed the low tide did not expose more weedy rocks and pools. Kevin found a tiny pseudo-scorpion, so tiny magnification was necessary to see this tailless invertebrate. Quote for the day, "you can never get the real thing these days!" A splash in the water off the point may have been a fairy penguin while further off two cormorants were fishing. Up by the she oaks above the cliff were several deserted rabbit warrens now occupied by brush tailed possums.

The return trip included a stop at Calvert's Lagoon

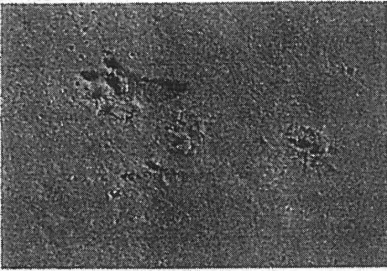
Robyn Gates

The whole South Arm peninsula from Lauderdale south is a low-diversity area for native land snails, mainly because of its lack of wet forest, so I was not expecting much on this trip. At Goat Bluff I found four coastal species - *Pernagera officeri*, *Paralaoma caputspinulae*, *Magilaoma penolensis* and *Pedicamista* sp. "Southport". *Pernagera officeri* and *P. caputspinulae* were also at our lunch site at South Arm township and the latter was at Calverts Lagoon as well. The unexpected record of *Pedicamista* sp. "Southport" at Goats Bluff is only the sixth confirmed locality for this SE Tas coastal endemic and extends its range northwards by 23 km. It was also the first time I had found this species and the similar-looking (but much commoner) *Magilaoma penolensis* together at the same site. In total, only ten native land snail spp. have now been recorded from the mainland of the South Arm peninsula, plus one more from Betsey Island.

At Calverts Lagoon I saw two orchids flowering - *Pterostylis williamsonii* and *P. stenochila*

Kevin Bonham.

Water Rat Tracks, Goat's Beach



Fungi list for Tas. Field Nats. Excursion to Dora Falls on 5th June 05

Note: An asterisk after the name indicates a FUNGIMAP target species

<i>Agaricus</i> sp.	<i>Agaricus</i> sp. "marzipan"
<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i> *	<i>Austropaxillus muelleri</i>
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	<i>Cantharellus concinnus</i>
<i>Clavaria amoena</i>	<i>Clavaria</i> sp. "garlic"
<i>Clavicornia piperata</i>	<i>Clavulina cristata</i>
<i>Clitocybe clitocyboides</i>	<i>Clitocybe</i> sp. "grey brown"
<i>Clitocybe</i> sp. "white or pale grey with citrus odour"	<i>Collybia eucalytorum</i>
<i>Collybia</i> sp. "dry red"	<i>Collybia</i> sp. "maroon on wood"
<i>Cordyceps robertsii</i>	<i>Cortinarius</i> sp. "goldy top"
<i>Cortinarius</i> sp. "Myxaciium slate blue"	<i>Cortinarius</i> spp. (24 unnamed species)
<i>Datronia brunneoleuca</i>	<i>Dermocybe austroveneta</i> *
<i>Descolea recedens</i>	<i>Entoloma aromaticum</i>
<i>Entoloma sericellum</i>	<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "black bitter disappearing"
<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "brown bitter disappearing"	<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "burnt rubber"
<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "grey scaly with violet stipe"	<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "Marriotts marvel"
<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "medium isopentagonal spores"	<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "rangitoto"
<i>Galerina patagonica</i>	<i>Galerina</i> sp. "in moss"
<i>Galerina</i> sp. "orange foot"	<i>Geastrum triplex</i>
<i>Geoglossum</i> sp.	<i>Gymnopilus allantopus</i>
<i>Gymnopilus ferruginosus</i>	<i>Hebeloma</i> sp.
<i>Heterotextus peziziformis</i>	<i>Hohenbuehelia</i> sp.
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	<i>Hygrocybe astatogala</i>
<i>Hygrocybe rodwayi</i>	<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i>
<i>Hygrophorus involutus</i>	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>
<i>Inocybe</i> sp. "blonde with astrosporina type spores"	<i>Inocybe</i> sp. "brown, shaggy cap and Venetian red stipe"
<i>Junghuhnia rhinocephala</i>	<i>Laccaria</i> sp.
<i>Lactarius eucalypti</i>	<i>Lentinellus omphalodes</i>
<i>Lentinellus pulvinulus</i>	<i>Leotia lubrica</i> *
<i>Lepiota</i> sp. "reddish scales"	<i>Lepiota</i> sp. "sooty"
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	<i>Macrotyphula juncea</i> *
<i>Marasmiellus affixus</i>	<i>Marasmius</i> sp. "angina"
<i>Mycena cystidiosa</i>	<i>Mycena albidocapillaris</i>
<i>Mycena austrofilipes</i>	<i>Mycena austrororida</i> *
<i>Mycena carmeliana</i>	<i>Mycena epipterygia</i>
<i>Mycena interrupta</i> *	<i>Mycena kurramalla</i>

<i>Mycena lividorubra</i>	<i>Mycena mulawaestris</i>
<i>Mycena nargan</i> *	<i>Mycena sanguinolenta</i>
<i>Mycena</i> sp. "white fragile cap and decurrent gills, yellow stipe"	<i>Mycena subgalericulata</i>
<i>Mycena vinaceo</i>	<i>Omphalina umbellifera</i>
<i>Phellodon niger</i>	<i>Pholiota multicingulata</i>
<i>Pluteus atromarginatus</i>	<i>Podoserpula pusio</i> *
<i>Polyporus melanopus</i>	<i>Porpoloma</i> sp. "grey"
<i>Postia caesia</i>	<i>Psathyrella</i> sp. "honey blonde"
<i>Pseudobaeospora</i> sp.	<i>Psilocybe subaeruginosa</i>
<i>Ramaria lorihamnus</i>	<i>Ramaria</i> sp. "orange"
<i>Rhodocollybia bufyracea</i>	<i>Russula lenkunya</i>
<i>Russula persaguinea</i>	<i>Stereum illudens</i>
<i>Stereum ostrea</i> *	<i>Stropharia semiglobata</i>
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	<i>Tubaria rufofulva</i> *

In paddock/bush:

*Lepista nuda**

Fungi List for Field Nats 7th May 05 excursion

Note: An asterisk indicates a FUNGIMAP target species

To Clive Lord Monument

<i>Clitocybe</i> sp. "grey brown"	<i>Mycena carmeliana</i>
<i>Dermocybe austroveneta</i> *	<i>Mycena interrupta</i> *
<i>Galerina patagonica</i>	
<i>Porpoloma</i> sp. "grey"	
<i>Heterotextus militinus</i>	

To Lady Barron Falls

<i>Agaricus austrovinaceous</i>	<i>Cystolepiota</i> sp.
<i>Agaricus xanthodermus</i> *	<i>Datronia brunneoleuca</i>
<i>Armillaria novaezelandiae</i>	<i>Dermocybe austroveneta</i> *
<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i> *	<i>Discinella terrestris</i>
<i>Australoporus tasmanicus</i>	<i>Entoloma</i> aff. <i>kerocarpus</i>
<i>Bisporella sulfurina</i>	<i>Entoloma aromaticum</i>
<i>Calocera</i> sp. "rods"	<i>Entoloma moongum</i>
<i>Clavaria amoena</i>	<i>Entoloma panniculum</i>
<i>Clavaria cristata</i>	<i>Entoloma readiae</i>
<i>Clavulina rugosa</i>	<i>Entoloma rodwayi</i>
<i>Clitocybe clitocyboides</i>	<i>Entoloma sericellum</i>
<i>Clitocybe</i> sp. "grey brown"	<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "goldy stalk"
<i>Clitocybe</i> sp. "white with citrus odour"	<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "grey brown frosty"
<i>Collybia eucalyptorum</i>	<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "Marriotts Marvel"
<i>Conocybe filaris</i>	<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "medium isopentagonal spores"
<i>Cordyceps robertsii</i>	<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "violet scaly"
<i>Cortinarius sinapicolor</i>	<i>Entoloma viridomarginatum</i>
<i>Cortinarius</i> sp. "blue grey"	<i>Fistulinella mollis</i>
<i>Cortinarius</i> sp. "dry, tawny brown"	<i>Gaestrum triplex</i>
<i>Cortinarius</i> sp. "lilac brown"	<i>Gynnopilus allantopus</i>
<i>Cortinarius</i> sp. "Phlegmacium, pale buff brown"	<i>Gymnopus</i> sp. "brown frilly"
<i>Crepidotus applanatus</i>	<i>Hohenbueelia</i> sp. "large with farinaceous odour"
<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>	

Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca
Hypholoma brunneum
Hypholoma sublateralitium
Hypocrea sulphurea
Hypoxylon aff. placentiforme
Inocybe sp.
Jungghuhnia rhinocephala
*Leotia lubrica**
Lepiota haenorrhagica
Lepiota sp. "sooty"
Lepiota sp. "yellow with grey lilac scales"
Leucocoprinus sp.
Lyophyllum sp. "grey with blackening stipe"
Marasmiellus affixus
Melanophyllum haematospermum
Mycena albidofusca
Mycena albocapillaris
Mycena austrofilipes
Mycena carmeliana
Mycena cystidiosa
Mycena epipterygia
*Mycena interrupta**
Mycena kurramulla
Mycena mulawoestrus
*Mycena nargan**
Mycena sanguinolenta
Mycena sp. "small pink cap, slender stipe
and bleach odour"
Mycena sp. "small, fragile, bleach odour"
Mycena sp. "yellowy with earth odour"
Mycena subgalericulata
Mycena subvulgaris
Mycena toyerlaricola
Mycena vinacea
*Mycena viscidocruenta**
*Oudemansiella radicata**
Panellus stipiticus
Peziza thozetii
Phellodon sp. "brown"
Pholiota squarrosipes
Pluteus atromarginatus
*Podoserpula pusio**
Postia dissecta
Postia pelliculosa
Postia pelliculosa (black-yellow form)
Psathyrella echinata
Pseudobaespora sp. "pink"
*Pseudohydnum gelatinosum**
Psilocybe subaeruginosa
Rhodocollybia butyracea
Rhodocybe pallidogrisea
Rhodocybe pseudopiperita
Russula lenkunya
Ryvardenia campyla

*Stereum ostrea**
Stereum rugosum
Stropharia formosa
*Tremella fuciformis**
*Tubaria rufofulva**
Tubaria sp.
Tyromyces merulinus

Lutregala Snails and Orchids August 2005

I wasn't expecting many snails from Lutregala as on our previous trip there (10 November 1990) I had only found the marsh-specialist land snail *Succinea australis*. However, on this trip, I was able to sample dryish sclerophyll growing on margins and sandbars within the saltmarsh, so the results were much better. I found six species: *Caryodes dufresnii* (small form), *Paralaoma capuspinulae*, *Laomavix collisi*, *Magilaoma penolensis*, *Pedicamista coesus* and something which may or may not be the striped form of *Roblinella gadensis*. Two of these finds were interesting. The seldom-recorded *P. coesus* is normally found on rocky high-energy coastlines rather than in saltmarshes, and this is also its first confirmed record from Bruny (one previous record from around the same area was considered dubious). The questionable *R. gadensis* have a wider umbilicus than normal for the species and the largest (only?) adult had 4.6 whorls (over 200 previous measured adults all fell in the range 3.4 to 4.2). These could be a new species or just an unusual population but I need more specimens from South Bruny to say.

Two greenhood orchids were growing on the bank on Simpsons Bay Road: *Pterostylis melagramma* and *P. williamsoni*. *P. melagramma* was also the species flowering on the Mt Wellington huts trip - the report in the previous bulletin arose because on seeing a specimen not yet in flower I said it was one of the "*Pterostylis* ex-longifolia complex". The specimens formerly known as *P. longifolia* in Tas have been split into four species, of which the commonest are *P. melagramma* (striped labellum) and *P. williamsoni* (brown labellum). *P. stenochila* (green labellum) is also fairly common.

Kevin Bonham

South Arm

